





# The Confederate

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MONDAY March 7, 1864.

We stated in one of our numbers a few days since, that although the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus had left ample authority with the Government in the interest of the public safety to proceed against obnoxious persons, whose conduct had given aid and comfort to the public enemy, and materially damaged, and more materially jeopardized the cause of the Confederacy, nevertheless we were of opinion that no steps should be taken against such persons for any past act of which the public was informed. We stated at the time that this was only our opinion—that it had not, and could not have any foundation in anything we had heard, or knew from any official source. Indeed it was unnecessary for us to have thus qualified the expression of our opinion, for no one could presume for a moment that we would have been entrusted with any information as to the purposes of the Government. We based our opinion entirely upon our observation of the forbearance of the President, and our conviction that he and his counselors would be averse to proceed against any citizen, unless upon the demand of some absolute necessity. We had heard too, from what appeared to us to be well founded reasons, that both the President and Governor Vance had been urgently pressed to proceed against persons who had seriously compromised themselves by conduct transcending any liberty of speech or of the press, which had rendered them justly liable to Governmental interference. When we expressed this opinion, we based it too, upon the expectation that citizens of North Carolina, when warned of the dangerous tendency of a certain course of action, would retrace and recover their true attitude of a proper allegiance, by using their influence to arrest the effect of their teaching and example, and that by this means, the injurious excitement in the State would subside, and the Government would be left untrammelled to prosecute the war; if not aided, at least unopposed. In this reasonable expectation, it seems the public have been disappointed; and the evidence is abundant that a secret and more dangerous system is being pursued, helped on by the open defiance which Mr. Holden has thrown down, by announcing himself a candidate with "the principles and views" which he has heretofore published, and to which he has given the name of conservatism "after the straitest sect." It is nothing that Mr. Holden has abused the Administration—nothing that he has time and again denounced its motives and conduct. This he was free to do. It was only a question for his own decision, how far he would allow political opposition to interfere with prudent demeanor in time of National peril. It is nothing either (except for the circumstances of the case) that Mr. Holden becomes a candidate, and introduces into the State a political contest which can be productive of no good. All this is nothing at all—so far as any obligation to the Government is concerned, or so far as any interference from the Government might be expected.

But there are peculiar circumstances connected with Mr. Holden's movement, and with the action of those who are combined with him in the movement, which make this act of his and theirs a defiance and a danger—which may require the interposition of the Government to arrest an evil already full of mischief and each day of increasing danger.

Last Summer, Mr. Holden had instigated and encouraged a series of public meetings, professing in the interest of peace, but manifestly of disaffection to the war and hostility to its prosecution—with a view to enter upon some negotiation with the enemy outside of and independent of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Holden published these meetings in his paper—some of which openly favored a reunion with the Federal Government and a re-adoption of the United States constitution. He published these proceedings without disapproval at the time, and thereby disclosed to the enemy an interior disaffection, which he exaggerated by denunciation of a threatening character. He thus encouraged the enemy to continue his invasion, and produced large numbers of desertions from our army, by depressing our soldiers and disheartening them with the service.

Shortly after the elections for Congress in the last fall, he instigated and encouraged a new set of meetings, of a more exciting, more disaffected and more defiant character, with the avowed object of pressing upon the Governor a call of the Legislature, in order to procure a Convention, by which North Carolina, in a sovereign capacity, by separate action, was to open negotiations for peace.

These meetings can be traced to his origin—they fulfilled his plan by denunciations of our Government as tyrannical and despotic—they stigmatized its action, passed and probable, and invited resistance thereto through the sovereign power of the State. The more effectually to prepare the public mind, for the intended movement in Convention, he announced in the Raleigh Standard, of the 17th of January—"That if the war should continue for 12 months longer, slavery in the States would be utterly destroyed. That peace could never be obtained as long as we continued for Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia. That the State would not submit to suspension by Congress of the

writ of Habeas Corpus, or to a law suspending citizens from 16 to 50."

He further published on the 24th of February—"That such a Convention could treat or do anything else—that any one State could demand terms for herself, and her co-states, and would take from the enemy the very best it could get. That a Convention constantly in session, could act for the State as a sovereign; make terms in the last resort, and thus preserve the State from extinction." All this he said in substance.

In order to familiarize the public mind with this project, he denounced the Government as a despotism—the chief magistrate as a dictator—repeatedly threatened the secession of the State under such language as, "that she would fall back on her sovereignty"; "that she would withdraw the key stone and tumble down the arch"—"that she would" take her affairs into her own hands"—and even went so far as to publish the writings of individuals, which declared that forbearance to our Government was no longer a virtue, and resistance ought to be begun,—and the more obnoxious resolutions of the meetings he had invited that the war is unholy, disapproved by God, and unjustifiable by Christian men.

All this he published; and it is believed caused his papers to be sent from his office, to disloyal persons, in the lines of the enemy—thus furnishing to our foes additional encouragement to invade our people and to strengthen their forces, the more effectually to overrun our State and bring her into subjection to the Federal authority.

And now, in support of his teachings and carrying out a latter counsel from him, Petitions are in circulation in some of the military departments, among the soldiers, as well as among the citizens, to continue the pressure for this Convention for the purpose he has set forth.

And the more efficiently to aid and advance this injurious and perilous undertaking, Mr. Holden has defiantly announced himself a candidate for Governor on these "principles and views"—which he declares his purpose to maintain and establish. Without this agitation which his attitude stimulates and spreads, the State would be calm—there would be no party strife, and the public would repose in quiet, so far as intestine strife is concerned.

How far the Confederate Government will allow this dangerous agitation to proceed, we cannot tell. It is not for us to say. The above is a faithful narrative of our dangers. Every day discloses from the press of our enemies, and here in our midst, the increasing perils of this agitation. We wish we could reach Mr. Holden with friendly advice—him and his associates, whom we could name—whom we may yet be obliged to name—and rescue them and ourselves from the evils which their course is daily engendering.

**The Diabolical Fiendish Plot.**

We invite the public attention to the purpose of the Yankee Raiders in their late move on Richmond, as disclosed by the papers found on the body of the Colonel commanding, Dahlgreen. It outrages all rules of humanity, and surpasses in atrocious design all the previous barbarities of our savage foe.

The intent was to burn Richmond, ravage the country, kill the President and Cabinet, and lay in waste and ruin the homes of defenseless citizens.

It is said that the prisoners taken have been immured in solitary cells. We await the action of the Government in the disposition of these bloody villains. Too much praise cannot be awarded to our bold defenders. Matched against dreadful odds, they assailed the enemy, prevented his movements, harassed his forces and defeated his enterprise. Especially distinguished for his bold and useful conduct, was Col. Bradley T. Johnston and his command, the Maryland Line. Full accounts have been given of the gallant actions of this heroic officer and his followers. Col. Johnston has added to a long career of honorable and valuable service this crowning achievement.

We have been informed, that two companies of the 5th North Carolina Troops, while on picket duty, several miles from support, were surrounded by a force of two or more thousand, and were forced after a severe struggle, to surrender. After being taken, many succeeded in effecting their escape, and the enemy being too close pressed to be able to carry off the prisoners, were obliged to discharge them without parole.

If anything were wanted to satisfy Gov. Vance and the public of an immediate levy of all persons, who can be spared from home usefulness, the above statement should do so.

Let our home offices be filled by men of age—let old magistrates do the duties and send to the army ALL. Fill up the army. The salvation of the country requires it!

**Extra Session of the Legislature.**

It is supposed that the Governor will be under the necessity of convoking the Legislature in extra session, in order to provide for certain contingencies which have arisen under the passage of the Currency and Tax Bills.

The public need apprehend no danger of any step being taken with success, to revive the Convention agitation. So far as the Convention is concerned, it is as dead as a hammer—and only the ghost of agitation now walks the earth; in the figure of a candidate for Governor. The Legislature will have other business to do, and but little time to accomplish it, before the time of taking care of their own bacon will require the members at home.

For fear, however, that some agitator may revive the strife of folly, we shall republish to-morrow the able communication from the late issue of our paper, over the signature of "Amicus." It disposes of the dangerous heresy of calling a Convention by a majority vote, in a style both masterly and convincing.

## Mr. Holden's Card.

In the very curt and concise announcement of himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, against the present incumbent, Governor Vance, Mr. Holden finds no necessity for any accusation against his antagonist, and does not deem it at all important, to set forth any peculiar merits of his own, nor to assign any reasons why the Governor should be deposed and he chosen to supply his place. He limits his claims to the simple assertion:—

"My principles and views as a Conservative AFTER the straitest sect, are well known to the people of the State." "After the straitest sect." This is not an original phrase, and does not pretend to be. In the card it bears the quotation marks, which we have italicized. The quotation is a scriptural one, and though not entirely accurate, is perhaps as near to accuracy as politicians who employ scripture for their purposes are in the habit of attaining. If any one, however, can find fault with the inaccuracy in the quotation, no one will pretend to question the appropriateness of the selection for the character to which it was to be applied. The full quotation we believe to be: "After most the straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee." The people then are to be content with this brief manifesto. It is all they are to get in the way of cause, reason, or excuse, why an exciting and injurious agitation is to be continued in the State.

It is well known, that two years ago Mr. Holden first brought Governor Vance before the public. It is further known, that he advocated his election as the CONSERVATIVE candidate. It is further known, that during the period of Gov. Vance's term to the present time Mr. Holden has claimed him as the true and faithful representative of that party "after the straitest sect"—of which Mr. Holden professes to be now living.

Notwithstanding all this—without so much as even vouchsafing a question of Governor Vance's fitness, orthodoxy, or claim upon the "CONSERVATIVE party"—Mr. Holden hastens to throw himself in the way, to defeat Gov. Vance, without so much as even allowing him a knowledge of his fault. To any one not acquainted with Mr. Holden's peculiar mode of doing things, this would be considered an unceremonious, unreasonable, and rather unfriendly demonstration. If it be true, as we have heard from frequent rumors, that the Confederate Government, having been attracted to the injury Mr. Holden was inflicting upon the national cause by his seditious and disloyal practices as a public journalist, had determined upon his arrest, and was stayed from doing so by the solicitation of Gov. Vance, then there will be added to this rather rude opposition to a personal and political friend, some quantum of ingratitude towards a benefactor.

We know nothing of any facts in this matter, and do not pretend to vouch any truth in the matter; but if it be true—why, then, ever since the day that E. W. Vance wrote of the husbandman who put something frozen by the fire, people have had a definite idea of this kind of conduct.

For our own part, not being of the household of any party, we are only interested in the matter in so far as every loyal, true lover of his country is interested, to see agitation stifled, and political partyism held down, until war is terminated in the land, and liberty and their own government are secured to our people.

And we wonder, so long as no opposition was brought out against Gov. Vance by those whom Mr. Holden has denounced as a party called "destructive," why, what earthly reason there can be for Mr. Holden's thus attacking a favorite of his own creation, and instituting another party contest in our midst.—We had thought that this "killer and maker alive" of his fellows, confined this employment to times of peace, forgetting in our innocence that so slight an affair as WAR, is not permitted to interfere with imperial pastimes.

**Further on the Card.**

"My principles and views as a Conservative after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. Those principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed."—W. W. Holden's Card.

We readily comprehend now, the reason why the "principles and views" are not more distinctly set forth. The idea of any one man, in any given time, within any living age, with any known quantity of stationery in the Confederate States, to undertake to define, set forth and manifest the "views and principles" of Mr. William W. Holden, candidate for Governor, is in the judicial language of Chief Justice Pearson, an "indecent spectacle" of an attempt at impossibility.

"Weren't you born in the middle of the week?" said a wag to a cross-eyed stranger. "I don't know; why do you ask the question?" "Because," said the questioner, "you seem to me to be always looking both ways for Sunday." A look both ways for the "principles and views" of our gubernatorial candidate, would discover a very small modicum of an infinite variety.

As well attempt to track an old fox, colored "Silver Grey," by a long course of years, and a near approach of death, through his many twists and turns, his hidden caves and holes, as to ferret out the "principles," to say nothing of the "views" of this shrewd old politician of twenty odd years date.

They are what they have been. "They will not be changed." Changed! what need is there of change? If variety is wanted, there is color for any taste. If clothing be desired, there's a garment for any fit. It is an honest outburst, this vain and unphilosophical pledge that there will be no more "CHANGE." To one complexion we have come at last. As we are known as a Conservative of the straitest sect, so let us be judged. So says Mr. Holden, and to the public judgment upon the plea of his own making we commit him. It is due to him to say, that what of stability he has lacked heretofore, seems at last to have been concentrated in that conservative defiance of his own Government, and negotiation with the foe, which has made him an object of some distrust and Yankee sedition.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From the North and Karope.

A flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point last night, with sixty officers and eight hundred privates, brought up for exchange. It is not yet known here what Commissioner Ould's decision will be. He proceeded to City Point this morning and will return to-morrow. New York files have been received. The Herald says Kilpatrick is moving on Richmond with instructions to sack the rebel Capitol and release the Union prisoners.

A Washington telegram says an unofficial correspondence between Butler and Ould resulted in a declaration of exchange of all the prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 24th January. The Herald offers one hundred dollars reward for Lincoln's joke about the present predicament of Sherman, and the same for the joke upon the Florida expedition.

Grant has been appointed Lieutenant General. The New York Times editorially remarks that it is quite evident that a ministerial crisis, in England is imminent.

Everybody is disatisfied with the position of foreign relations, and the public is becoming very restive. Gold closed in New York on the 2d at 168 1/8. The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 31st of May.

Europe advices to the 19th received. Forty thousand Danes are still entrenched at Duppel. The Prussians are preparing to attack them. Arrangements for the departure of Maximilian to Mexico had been completed at Paris.

### Exchange of Prisoners Resumed.

Richmond, March 6. The prisoners brought to City Point Friday arrived here this afternoon. About forty Yankee officers and six hundred privates will be sent in return to City Point to-morrow. The exchange will be continued in same proportion so long as the Yankee authorities send back our men.

Another flag of truce boat with returned prisoners is expected at City Point to-morrow. Col. Cook, of Dahlgreen's command, was brought to the Libby last night.

We are happy to learn that Maj. C. C. Blackhall, of the 23d N. C. Troops, who has been imprisoned for some months past at Point Lookout, Maryland, has been paroled, and arrived at Richmond. The Major is in fine spirits, but feeble health.

### Death of a Congressman.

The Charlotte Bulletin of Saturday has a dispatch, announcing the death of Mr. Sam'l H. Christian, Congressman elect from the 7th district in this State. He died of typhoid fever, at his residence in Montgomery county, on the 21st instant.

### The Speech of Gov. Vance.

We present our readers with this issue the speech of Gov. Vance on the condition of the country, delivered in response to an invitation from the people of the county of Wilkes on the 22d of February.

The people of the State will feel proud of the exalted position of their Chief Executive, and the sister States may well envy the manner in which Gov. Vance has done all honor to his native State and crowned himself with glory in this, the greatest of patriotic speeches.

We should feel honored in disseminating the doctrines set forth in this great stump speech, and inculcating that zeal and warmth of exalted self sacrificing patriotism which breathes in every word, and burns in every sentence. To speak of this great effort in detail would embrace entire, our dangers, our trials, our difficulties, our present condition and our future destiny as a State and as a nation.

If one thing has given us more consolation than another, it is—that Gov. Vance, now stands amid friends as well as foes "above suspicion and beyond reproach"—his position no longer can be questioned, by even his bitterest foes, or impugned by his country's enemies.

Agitators have received the fatal stab, and the death battle has already set up in their throats. The calm dignified manner in which he exhorts to moderation—the passive obedience to law and order, the prophetic pointing to danger, and the meekness and modesty, with which he has borne his honors and the success of his administration and the impartial dispensing of his favors, justly entitle him to the admiration of the Confederacy, and the gratitude of the State at large.

All I all merit him a continuance of that liberal suffrage heretofore given by his fellow-citizens.—Greensboro Patriot.

### INHUMAN TREATMENT.—Rev. Isaac Lewis,

a Methodist minister who for forty years has been a preacher of the Gospel in Knoxville died in that city lately. During his last hours he was subjected to the most inhuman treatment by a Federal soldier. The following is from a letter describing the affair:

The evening before he died the privacy of his quiet bed-room was invaded by the rude knock of the Yankee soldiery at his door. One of them, when the door was opened, inquired with an oath, "if that old rebel was not dead yet, the house is wanted for a hospital." He was told to come and see for himself. He entered, and nothing awed by the presence of Mrs. Lewis and her daughters, standing in tears around the bed, he rudely came forward and felt the extremities of the dying man, and for three hours remained by his bedside impatient to see him draw his last breath. Death soon came to relieve him from this unwelcome intrusion. In words scarcely audible to his indignant and deeply bereaved family, he calmly whispered, "Be still—say nothing to him—I will soon be beyond their power and their malice—where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." So died another martyr to the Southern cause. For three months he had suffered from Yankee tyranny and insolence. The city where his long life had been spent was under a siege, in want of fuel and subsistence. His sons were in the camp or the field, and his wife and daughters soon to be turned out of home upon the cold charities of strangers and the enemy. Under these influences he sickened—under these savage circumstances he died.

A Confederate detective was shot in Richmond on last Monday.

## Gov. Vance's Season.—Unwilling to

divide this very interesting Address, we give our Editorial comments as its insertion entitles this issue. It is a far from being a chief merit. It is a masterpiece of hand, the dangers of the proposed Convention, as well as those of an unauthorized movement for peace, and the utter impossibility of reconstruction on any terms. We are not surprised to hear that it was received with great applause by an auditory of some 2000 persons at Wilkesborough and 3000 at Statesville, and that the Governor was waited upon by delegations from Burke, Caldwell, Ashe, Surry, Yankin, Davie, Mecklenburg and Forsyth, with a request to visit and speak in their counties.

We cannot suppose that all that has been said by Gov. Vance will meet the approbation of all who read his speech; but the great fact that he has so thoroughly beaten the brains out of the dying trait, which has been the last right motion (disregarding the harmony of the State, should apply alone for any deficiencies in minor points.—Ryleville Observer.

The Yankee Colonel Dahlgreen, recently killed and his body captured by the Confederates near Richmond, was a brother of the Dahlgreen who commands the fleet off Charleston and was a most miserable scoundrel.

## New Advertisements.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

### Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same, at the Office of the Treasury, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates—which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66 2/3 cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per annum.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864, at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and certificates.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

[No. 116.]

### An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the period stated at the place of issue, the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of every year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and shall, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented, and the taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the date of this act, shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar of the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds of the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds of the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that any Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that date, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-thirds of the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire proceeds of all exports of duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Government may require, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof upon the best terms he can, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in

Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 5th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds, at the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for either under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-thirds of the face value of the notes upon their face, and shall be receivable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank or deposit shall give its notes or bonds, or any other security, in exchange for the bonds or notes of the Treasury, or in exchange for the same, or to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositories shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds or Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes shall cease to be heretofore provided, and said Treasury notes shall be received as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 11. That all State Banking Treasuries notes received before the time herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be subject to the same tax as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 12. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be receivable in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government shall so require, to require the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue such number of new Treasury notes as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall advise this act in such newspapers and orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of this act is provided for the funding and further, and as now rated, to issue a new Treasury note of the same denomination, and to cancel the old note, and to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. Feb 24—124d.

### For Sale—N. C. State Bonds, old and new—6 and 8 per cent.

W. H. JONES, Agt.

### For Sale or Exchange.—I Have a One-

horse Wagon, a two-horse do. (entirely new) and four horse do. One Jersey do. which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one buggy and harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or any large lot of old Wagon or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL, 35-dct.

### NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO,

N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 26th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated, now in payment of all notes and checks, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.

W. M. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.

W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.

D. P. WEIR, Treas. Greenboro Life Insurance and Trust Company.

31 24w3w.

### Notice to the Non-Subscribers.—I now

have a Company of non-subscribers permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

Cap. Co. B. Prison Guards.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35-dict

### OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.

Vance, March 4, 1864.

### Notice is hereby given, that after

March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, two, and five, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freight or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The \$100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors.

35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

### OFFICE NORTH